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## SURPRISE FOR CRIPPER.

Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen must have been greatly surprised when Inspector Dew boarded the Montrose and placed him under arrest for the murder of Belle Elmore, his actress wife. It was Inspector Dew who was detailed on the case in the first place, and it was Inspector Dew who listened to the more or less plausible stories of Crippen and failed to handcuff him at the time.

Chagrined beyond the power of mortal to describe, the inspector has moved heaven and earth to encompass the capture of the man who gave him the slip, and it must have been with a feeling of exultation that he finally placed his hand upon the shoulder of the fugitive.

There appears to be little doubt regarding the guilt of Crippen, and there is less doubt as to what will become of him. In Great Britain criminal practice is different from that which obtains in the United States. Conviction and execution cannot be delayed by dilatory motions, and it is almost impossible to work the insanity dodge unless the criminal really is insane.

The people of the United States have been horrified by three awful crimes in recent months. First came the butchery of little Alma Kellner in the basement of the parochial school building at Louisville, Ky., for which crime Joseph Wendling has just been arrested in San Francisco. Then came the tragedy at Lake Como, Italy.

If the killing of the Kellner girl was fiendish, the murder at Lake Como was equally so. Porter Charlton, an American, had married a woman several years his senior, who had been divorced. They went abroad for the honeymoon. During this supposedly happy period Charlton beat his wife on the head with a wooden mallet, thrust her quivering body into a trunk and cast it into the lake, the water finishing his work.

Like Crippen, the wife murderer fled to America, only to be arrested and jailed at Hoboken, New Jersey. The claim is made that Charlton is insane, and so far this government has not acceded to the demand of the Italians that the murderer be turned over to them for trial.

Here we have three murderers under arrest, one for a crime committed in the United States, the second for a crime committed in Italy with the murderer captured in the United States, and the third for a crime committed in London, England, the slayer being arrested in Canada.

Citizens of this country who are interested in the enforcement of the law and the punishment of the guilty, should watch the outcome in these three cases, and then be prepared to lift up their voices and demand that reform in criminal procedure be established.

## CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

The department of agriculture has warned the millers of the United States to make no more bleached flour for interstate commerce under penalty of criminal prosecution. The bleached flour cases have been dragging along for many months with no present prospect of their being concluded.

Of course the millers are entitled to an appeal to the court of last resort, but if they continue to use the Alsop process in spite of the orders from Washington, pending a final decision, a prison sentence may be the result.

The administration is continuing to enforce the pure food law as well as the anti-trust laws.

## CHANCE TO GET OUT.

A law was passed at the last session of Congress providing that every prisoner convicted of an offense against the United States and sentenced to imprisonment for a definite term, whose record of conduct showed that he had observed the rules of the institution and who has served one-third of the total of the term, may be pardoned under certain conditions.

The law in question provides that "if it shall appear to the parole board from a report by the proper officers of the prison where the prisoner is held, or upon application by the prisoner, that there is a reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the laws, and if, in the opinion of the board, such release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, the prisoner's release may be authorized upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. No release or parole shall be operative till the finding of the board of parole shall have been approved by the attorney general of the United States."

Formerly the law provided for certain deductions in time for the good conduct of prisoners who were sentenced for a definite term other than life. These deductions, commencing on the first day of the arrival of the

prisoner at the penitentiary or jail, follow:

Upon a sentence of not less than six months nor more than one year, five days for each month; on a sentence of more than one year and less than three years, six days for each month; on a sentence of not less than three years and less than five years, seven days for each month; on a sentence of not less than five years, but less than ten years, eight days for each month; on a sentence of ten years or more than ten years for each month.

Both the old and the new laws apply only to prisoners whose conduct shows that they have repented the error of their ways and are ready to become good citizens once more. Judges in passing sentence will probably take note of the new law and lengthen the terms of the men convicted in accordance with the nature and enormity of their crimes.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Infantile paralysis, now epidemic in Kansas, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, is a disease about which the medical profession knows little. It is said to be contagious, and the Kansas board of health urges a rigid quarantine as a means of control.

Surgeon General Wyman and the marine hospital service are investigating for the government and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has taken the matter up. In due course of time the origin of the disease will be fully known and remedies found to combat its ravages. In the meantime these suggestions have been offered:

1. To watch the diet, giving only reasonable quantity of wholesome, nutritious food, especially avoiding anything likely to upset the stomach, such as poor milk, unripe fruit or vegetables if they have been exposed to dust.
2. To watch exercise, preventing any excessive effort or fatigue, even at play, particularly in the sun and in hot weather.
3. To watch the bowels; avoiding constipating foods, or sluggishness of the bowels from any cause. Obtain treatment if need be; free daily evacuations.
4. To watch the children's playmates and to avoid even distant associations with other children ill with this disease or with anything resembling it; or with members, including adults, of families in which the disease exists.
5. To watch the children who are ill themselves. Confine them to their own premises; destroy or disinfect the discharges of the throat, nose, bladder and bowels; prevent their association with anyone except an attendant who does nothing except care for them; in the case of death allow a private funeral only.
6. In the event of any child showing symptoms which are usual to the beginning of an attack of poliomyelitis (fever, pain, constipation, vomiting), remember that while these symptoms may mean only a passing disturbance, they may be first stages of poliomyelitis; call a physician at once, and, meantime, keep the child quiet. If the child seems to recover almost wholly in two to four days, do not permit watchfulness for in poliomyelitis the initial symptoms after lasting two or four days often disappear for a day or two, to be followed then by a return of the symptoms and paralysis.

So far no known cases of infantile paralysis have occurred in Utah, but the disease is slowly spreading from one state to another and our turn will doubtless come. It is the part of wisdom to take all necessary precautions.

## POWERFUL SYNDICATE CONTROLS.

Since the forced sale of the Pearson-Farquhar syndicate's holdings in Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Lehigh Valley and other roads to the most powerful railroad combination in the country, there has been much gossip over the ultimate result of the passing of such control. Following is the view of the Wall Street Journal:

The result is a solidarity of management, if not of ownership, in the railroads serving at least half the area of the United States, such as has never before been approached, not even by the crude line "community of interest" in its palmy days. It is comparable, perhaps, with the hard and fast working relation of the anthracite railroads as to effectiveness, but it is of vastly greater power and importance. It is no means certain that the present arrangement is to be regarded as one step among many in the direction of universal and absolute railroad monopoly. Such an end may be inevitable and may even be desirable, but capitalists who further it must be outwitted indeed if at the same time they continue to lament and condemn the growing power of government regulation.

Whether the capitalists see the point or not, Congress saw it last winter when the railroad law was passed, and in the event that the great consolidation actually takes place will probably see it again.

## FOREIGN TITLES.

There is no specific law against an American citizen accepting a title from a foreign government. Two or three Americans have been made counts of the Holy Roman Empire, one of them, Count Creighton of Omaha, dying a year or more ago. But no other instance of an American having accepted a foreign title and retaining his citizenship can be called to mind.

Some two or three years ago an American residing in Lisbon, Portugal, found favor in the eyes of the king, who offered to make him a baron, consideration not stated. The American, Patterson by name, was afraid the acceptance of a foreign title might expatriate him. He asked the United States minister to Portugal his opinion in the premises, and that official put the question up to the state department. Acting Secretary of State Bacon gave the following as his opinion:

"The acceptance of such a title from a foreign government is so opposed to the spirit of our institutions and law itself that, although not specifically forbidden, and therefore not in itself sufficient to work expatriation, it is a circumstance to be considered in de-

termining whether or not an American citizen has expatriated himself."

As regards a foreign title. If an American proposed to remain abroad, the question of expatriation would cut no figure, and he could shine at court to his heart's content. It would never do, however, to lug the title over the ocean unless the owner of it happened to be impervious to ridicule and contempt.

An American citizen, a plain, ordinary American citizen, is recognized the world over as the equal of the nobility of any country. At home he is regarded as superior. A title wouldn't add any inches to his height or glory to his name. So what's the use.

## JOHN G. CARLISLE.

John G. Carlisle, after a notable career as member of Congress, speaker of the House, United States senator and secretary of the treasury, passed the closing years of his life as a practicing lawyer in New York without achieving fame or accumulating a fortune.

After making himself known in the political field of Kentucky, Carlisle was sent to Washington as representative and took his seat March 4, 1877. He served two terms as a private in the ranks and was then promoted to the speakership, which he held three terms.

He resigned from the House to become United States senator for the unexpired term of James B. Beck. He resigned from the Senate in 1893 to become secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Cleveland.

Carlisle wielded considerable influence in the Democratic party up to the time of his retirement from office. He opposed the election of Bryan in 1896 and later became vice president of the Anti-Imperialist league of Boston, but has not taken an active part in politics in recent years.

Mr. Carlisle was a good lawyer and held briefs in quite a number of more or less important cases after his removal to New York, but he seems to have spent his money faster than he earned it, and only recently his goods and chattels were attached while he was lying ill in the hospital.

One by one the statesmen of the era immediately following the civil war are dropping off. They were great men in their day and generation. Of Carlisle it may be said that he played his part well according to his lights, and that he will be accorded an honorable place in history.

## MURDER IN TEXAS.

The average "race war" is a one-sided affair in the United States, the killed and wounded being negroes in almost every instance. Some white man engages in an altercation with a negro. The latter holds up his end of the argument as best he can, and his opponent occasionally gets the worst of it. Then the trouble begins.

The most recent outbreak was at Slocum, Texas, where from fifteen to twenty black men were killed in cold blood by a mob of from 200 to 300 white men. The negroes were unarmed and the killing was easy.

The report of the sheriff is calculated to make the blood of a law-abiding citizen run cold. Upon his return from the scene of the murders, he told "of a fierce man hunt in the woods, of riddled bodies found on lonely roads, and of the terror almost indescribable on the part of the inhabitants."

According to the story of the officer, men were going about killing negroes as fast as they could find them and without just cause or provocation, the trouble originating over a promissory note, a black man and a white man were principals in the dispute.

Surely a dispute over the payment of a promissory note was slight cause for the ruthless slaughter of a score of human beings. Why send missionaries to the remote corners of the earth while so much remains to be done in Texas?

## ONCE WORE UNIFORMS.

An American consul was some pumpkins during the first seventy-five years of our existence as an independent nation, and an American diplomat was a thing of beauty if not a joy forever. In those happy days both consuls and diplomats wore a uniform, or official dress prescribed by the state department and modified from time to time.

The last time any changes were made in the uniform of the diplomats and consuls was during the administration of Andrew Jackson, Mr. Livingston being secretary of state. The diplomatic dress at that time consisted of a blue coat and white pantaloons, with gold embroidery and a white waistcoat.

The prescribed attire for the consuls was similar. Both diplomats and consuls grew more simple in its tastes as it grew older, and American officials abroad no longer swagger in showy uniforms and brass buttons.

It is claimed, however, that an American ambassador at a court function, in his long-tailed Prince Albert, looks like an undertaker when surrounded by the representatives of other countries in gorgeous uniforms.

The voter who can read the last tax levy ordinance, see the condition the city is in, and then "thank God for the American party," is a humorist, and we need no longer grieve over the death of Mark Twain. You will remember that Fack said "What fools these mortals be," and he never saw Salt Lake.

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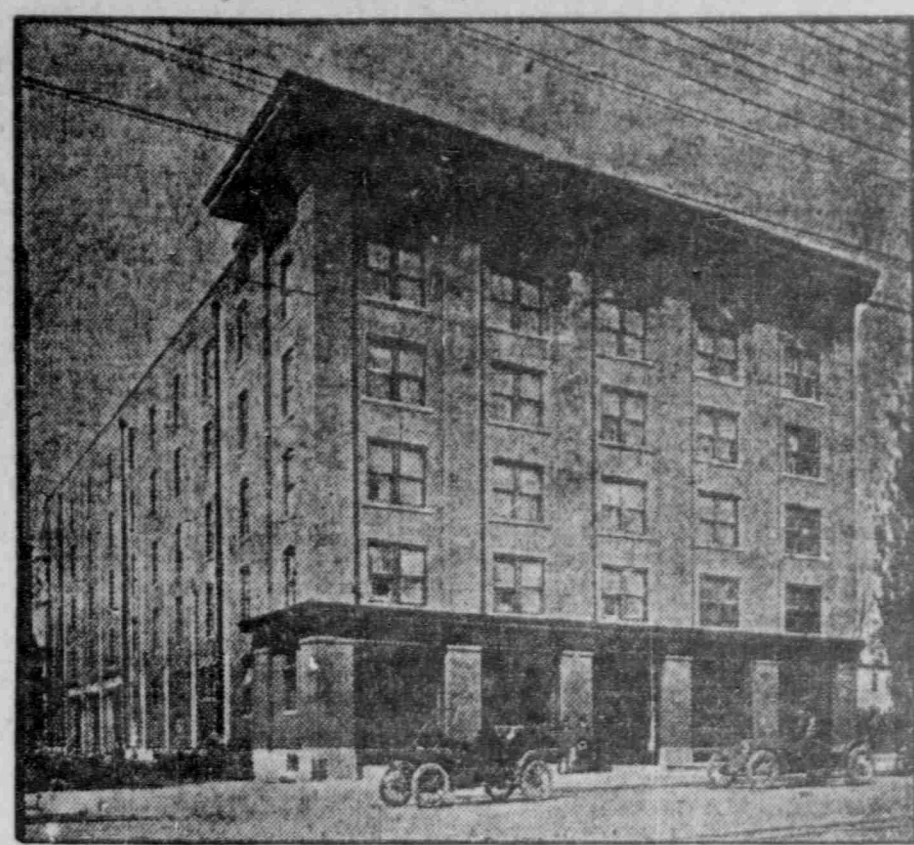
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